

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
PUNJAUB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,
AND THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES,

From the 24th to the 31st of January, 1868.

THE *Koh-i-Noor* of the 28th of December, 1867, opens with an article descriptive of the Brahmin creed, its origin, &c., &c.

The same paper quotes the *Hindoo Patriot* to the effect that the Governor-General has issued an order, the result of which will be the investing of Moonsiffs, Sudder Ameen, and Judges, with greater power than they now possess.

The *Rahnoomai Punjab* of the 2nd of December does not require special notice.

The *Sadik-ool-Ukbar* of the 28th of December, after extracts from English papers, mentions that Nehal Singh, Deputy Inspector of Thanah Kirganwalla, beat a chowkeedar so unmercifully as to break one of his ribs. The Deputy Commissioner fined the offender Rs. 200.

The *Punjabee Ukbar* (date not legible) publishes an article headed "What is the state of the Punjaub arrangements," in which the amount of litigation in that Province is compared with that of Oudh, Bengal, and the Central Provinces, all of which it is said to exceed considerably, averaging as it does one case (or complaint) to every ninety souls in the population; while in Bengal the average is one to every three hundred and twentieth person; in Oudh, one to every three hundred and ninetieth; and, in the North-Western Provinces, one

to every four hundred and third person. The opinion of the Chief Commissioner is quoted to the effect that the cause of this excess is the existence of so many departments, as well as to an increase in the wealth of the Province; but the writer does not think this a valid reason, and says that there are other reasons among which he enumerates the fact of the Punjab being a Non-Regulation Province. The writer proceeds to say,—“ In the last *Foujdaree* Report of this Province we remember having observed that out of the whole number of complaints only one-sixth referred to landed property, and out of one hundred complaints only thirty-eight were settled according to their real state (upon their merits?). Out of one hundred complaints twenty were satisfactorily settled through the Government, and of this number ten were settled between the parties themselves,” &c., &c. The writer goes on to say that the Small Cause Court has not been so successfully worked as it has been in other places, as it shows a loss of Rs. 5,232, notwithstanding that it is said that this Court is much approved by all, and that it is plainly considered an advantage. [This article would appear to be founded upon a Punjab Report.]

The *Nujm-ool Ukbar* of the 25th of December notices the death of Major Fuller with much regret. The writer considers it difficult to find an officer to succeed Major Fuller, and adds that since his lamented death no improvement has taken place in the Educational Department, although improvements have taken place in most of the other departments in the Punjab. The writer continues,—“ The number of district and female schools are decreasing, as well as the number of students at them; while the expenditure of Government money, and ‘grants-in-aid’ for educational purposes, is found to be on the increase. The truth is that this is owing to Major Fuller’s death; for during the time he had the control of this Department (seven years), the number of students increased more than twofold, the fees increasing from Rs. 1,134 to Rs. 17,477, the grants-in-aid from Rs. 8,960 to Rs. 1,36,254, and the number of students from 1,424 to 17,272. In short, this good work of Major Fuller will be ever remembered in

the Punjaub. Now, in his stead Major Holroyd has been appointed: he is a gentleman knowing many of the Eastern languages, and desirous of learning many more. Experience teaches us that when an officer takes a fancy to this kind of thing his real work is neglected, as there is but one time for him to improve himself, and to seek to improve others. In the Punjaub, officers have much time given them to increase their talents, and Mr. Pearson of Meerut has acquired the Persian language so thoroughly as to be able to read and write well."

Bhuruth Nerungun writes a tale to the effect that a certain Nawab had seven *krores* of rupees buried in the ground, which his bankers recommended him to dig up and look at—which was accordingly done; but instead of finding bright coins the Nawab found them dirty; the banker commenced washing them with acid, and when he had cleaned them he showed them to the Nawab, who said that they seemed very little. Upon which the banker put up his hands and said,—“That the earth had damped them, and the heat of the sun dried them:” with which explanation the Nawab was quite satisfied, and said,—“Oh banker! if you had not discovered this good plan all the money would have been wasted: for this good work I give you as a present one *krone*. This is the condition of Government in connection with their buildings in Hindustan.”

The *Mujm-ool Bharain* of the 29th of December, and the *Sholatore* of the 31st, do not contain anything that demands particular notice.

The *Oudh Ukhar* of the 31st of December publishes the following under the heading “Cabul News”:—“Now-a-days the *hakim* of Cabul looks well to the favor of the *ryut*, in order to complete the amount required to pay the army. We have already stated that he collected Rs. 50,000 by fines, &c., and now the newswriter states that 60,000 has been collected, and made over to Sirdar Abdul Rhyman Khan to distribute to the army. He ordered Sirdar Mahomed Ishmael Khan to take this money on camels to the army; but Ishmael Khan replied that with it nothing could be done. Abdul Rhyman said that

the Meer Sahib's temper is not what it used to be, as he now gets angry at every word spoken. There is an old saying,— 'What you can get take, and lay claim to the remainder.' Ishmael Khan took the money, and asked for two days' leave," &c., &c.

The *Gwalior Gazette* of the 15th of December opens with an account of the Gwalior Durbar. Balajee Chumpajee, Dewan of the Gwalior State, referring to the Maharajah's orders issued in a previous Durbar expressive of His Highness's approval of the conduct of the Dewan's and Naib Dewan's work, or conduct, said that in consequence of old age he was obliged to send in his resignation, and at the same time expressed himself indebted to the Naib Dewan for great assistance, without which he would not have been able to work so well, &c., &c. A *jagheer* of Rs. 2,500, a *palkee*, &c., were presented, and a salute of five guns ordered him for life; and the Maharajah accepted the Dewan's resignation. "A *khillut* of five *parchas* was given, and he was asked what was his desire. He replied that the *jagheer* given him might be made over in the name of his son, and that he wished to build a temple close to the one built by Luchmeenarain. The Naib Dewan was promoted to the appointment of Dewan."

The *Malwa Ukbar* of the 25th of December, the *Nasseem Jounpore* of the 31st, the *Tutboodnee Puthur* of the 31st, and the *Gwalior Gazette* of the 22nd, do not contain anything which calls for particular notice.

The *Rampore Ukbar* of the 27th of December discourses upon the war in Abyssinia, and speculates upon the probability of Hindustan having to bear the expenses of it. The writer says,— "In England the *Wuzeer Hind* (Secretary of State) gave much confidence by saying that though the Indian troops, &c., were to be supplied, the whole of the expenses would be defrayed by England. On hearing this we all became glad, but the news of the past week by steamer from England has filled us with fear and dread, as instead of this the expenses of this war, seventy-five lakhs of rupees, is to be considered contingent money," &c., &c. The writer goes on

to say that as this war has been undertaken for the purpose of releasing some English prisoners confined in Abyssinia, and among them the Queen's Agent, it is unjust to make Hindustan bear the expenses of the war, and that this causes people to question the justice of England.

The *Ukhar Unjumun* of the 28th of December does not contain anything of importance.

The *Zea-ool Ukbar* of the 1st of January, 1863, mentions that the Rajah of Cashmere has prohibited the consumption of fish as an article of food in the city of Cashmere. The people are said to complain much of this order; but in Jummoo the market is still plentifully supplied with fish.

The *Khair Khwah Punjab* of the 1st of January, 1868, opens with articles on religion. In the supplement the old story concerning the feeling of enmity against the Russians in Central Asia on the part of one Yakoob Kush Baigee, described as one of the most powerful men of the day in Kokund, is mentioned. He is said to be the agent of the Chief of Kokund, and has taken possession of Yarkund—his great desire being now to rebel against Kokund, and make himself master of it. The Editor thinks that it will not be very wonderful if he succeeds in his wishes, as the knowledge of his great power has driven all his enemies from the place, and that those who are in it have all succumbed to him. "It is said that he has refused this year to pay the sum of three lakhs of rupees formerly levied by the Kokund *Sultanut*. It is also said that Mahomed Ali Khan, whose father was Chief of Kokund, and who was killed about twenty years ago at the instigation of the Ameer of Bokhara, while he himself was imprisoned in Bokhara, has fled from thence and has joined this rebel. Yakoob Kush Baigee pays him very great respect, and is desirous of making him Wullee of Kokund," &c., &c. [The above appears as a quotation from the *Scientific Society's Journal*, Allygurh.]

The *Ukmi-ool Ukbar* of the 1st of January, 1868, notices the proceedings of the British Parliament without comment; also the Exhibition held at the Mission School, Moradabad, the

distribution of prizes, &c.,—all of which went off most successfully in presence of a number of the European and Native community.

The *Abhaiyat Hind* of the 1st of January, 1868, does not contain anything of importance.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 3rd of January, after extracts from other papers, and other stale intelligence, publishes Cabul news to the effect that Ameer Azim Khan had sent for Mahomed Hossain Khan, brother of Mahomed Uslum Khan, and lectured him for being constantly intoxicated—adding that if he did not discontinue his evil habits he should be turned out of the city; the *kotwal* was also ordered to look after him. “On the same day this person paid the fine of Rs. 8,000, and was allowed to go free. On the 11th of December the Ameer took from the youngest son of the Sirdar Uskaree Khan Rs. 2,660, which was given to him as pay—the reason for this being that he kept up friendship with the relatives of Shere Ali Khan. On the 12th of December an *urzee* from Soofee Khan was received from Punjshasheer, stating that out of the five guns the Ameer took from Ameer Shere Ally Khan two of the smallest had been sent to Sirdar Mahomed Yusuf Khan at the fort of Allahdad Khan, and three remained, as the elephants used to drag them were dead. The Ameer ordered other elephants to be sent at once to Sirdar Yusuf Khan, and directed that the guns be sent to Sirdar Yusuf Khan.” This article, which appears in form of a diary, goes on to mention that the Ameer Sahib sent for Mahomed Shurreef and asked for a loan of Rs. 25,000, which was at once paid through his wife; that Shere Ali Khan had asked the Turkistan merchants for a loan, &c., &c. “The Russian Army is at Tashkund; Hameed-ood-deen Khojah had arrived, and received as a guest Rs. 25 per day. In short, the reason of his visit is that the Russian Government afford so much assistance in the shape of money and troops to Rasshid-ood-deen Khojah, in order that he may be able to turn Yakooob Kush Baigee out of the country, and from a feeling of gratitude for this, the countries of Yarkund, Kashgurb, and Aksoo, will be made over to the Russians.”

The *Oordoo Delhi Gazette* of the 4th of January mentions that some time ago the Maharajah of Putteealla, who is still a minor, petitioned the Governor-General to allow him to assume the management of his *reast*. After enquiry it was found that the Maharajah had acted upon the advice of his counsellors who are ever near him. The Governor-General is said to have refused this request with a few words of advice, to the effect that he would do well to dismiss such ill advisers. "And," adds the writer, "as the Maharajah is most willing to please the Government, he acted on this advice and turned them all out."

The *Suhaile Punjab* of the 1st of January refers to a statement in the *Hindoo Patriot* to the effect that the Governor-General is anxious to establish an Income Tax as soon as the term of the License Tax shall have expired, and gives the opinion of that paper upon the measure.

The *Scientific Society's Journal* of the 3rd of January contains the usual amount of matter in English and Oordoo.

The *Adeeb Hind* of the 3rd of January does not contain anything of importance.

The *Moofeed-ool-Anam* of the 2nd of January—referring to a statement in the *Nujm-ool Ukbar* that some Native Doctor of Hindustan, who has lately visited England, is about to obtain a divorce from his first wife—remarks that if this is the result of an English education, he begs to *salaam* to such an education; and adds,—“It is far better for people to remain in this country, and not leave their wives.”

The *Noor-ool-Ubsar* of the 1st of January furnishes an account of the meeting of the Allygurh Society copied from the *Scientific Society's Journal*. The case of the Nawab of Tonk is noticed without comment.

The *Punjabee Ukbar* of the 3rd of January, the *Meerut Gazette* of the 4th, and the *Rahnoomai Punjab* of the 3rd, do not contain anything requiring particular notice.

The *Julwaaloor* of the 5th of January publishes an article on University Examinations, and says that the Calcutta Univer-

sity has for the "merits" of its students prevented them from being examined anywhere but in Calcutta. "The mofussil students will have to borrow and spend money to go there, or give up all thoughts of passing. The situation of this University is quite out of place, and unsuited to the generality of the public: it ought to have put forth some other plan for the students of the North-Western Provinces. But, independent of this, it organizes such difficulties that the acquirement of knowledge is quite out of the question, and the benefits altogether lost. It is a great difficulty for students who reside in the Punjaub to have to go so far as Calcutta for the sake of receiving rank; and this distance between the places is a great obstacle," &c., &c. The writer is of opinion that to counteract the difficulties thus thrown in the way of students, it would be as well to establish an University in the North-Western Provinces.

"It is said that the Commissioner of Cooch Behar on the occasion of the marriage of the Rajah's son gave Rs. 40,000. The Editor referring to this says,—"If between the ameers and the *farunghee* such a spirit of conciliation could exist, it would be well; but in marriages and rejoicings the custom is I give you, you give me; and if the Rajah gives in the same proportion to the Commissioner, it will be set down as bribery, or *nazr bhet* (a present), at once."

The *Rohilcund Ukbar* of the 4th of January, under the heading "Evil Custom," publishes the following:—"It is the custom for bad characters to entice young girls and women far away from their homes, and sell them to bad women who teach them their own evil habits. Many of the hill men of Almorah publicly make over their daughters for prostitution, especially those of the *kunchun* (dancers) caste, who, while publicly following other trades or professions, in reality derive pecuniary benefit from this trade. The truth of this can be easily ascertained; for, in every prostitute's house may be found two or three young girls. This custom is even worse than the crime of female infanticide was formerly in Rajpootana. If one unaccustomed to this evil makes it her profession it

is a different matter; but to teach young girls, and rear them up to this work, is very bad, and the Government should be bound to put a stop to it."

"It is said that Government have called upon the principal landed proprietors for their opinions concerning the present Police arrangements, with the view to ascertaining whether they are considered better than they were formerly, and whether crime is greater or less than it was during the old system of Thanahs and Thanahdars," &c.

"A few days ago the Governor-General passed an order, through the medium of the High Court, North-Western Provinces, to ascertain whether those natives who wear English clothes should take off their shoes, and whether, when they enter the Court, a carpet is spread. The reply of the Judges is variable, and now the Madras High Court has been referred to on the subject."

Under the heading "Bareilly," there appears some particulars of a rupture between the Ranee, wife of the late Noubat Ram, and his mother, which is said to be owing entirely to the villainy of the estate servants, who, for their own advantage, have preferred a law suit, and advised the mother to go to law. The Editor laments over this and says,—“How blind they are not to see that, according to the *Shasters*, in Hindoo estates the mother cannot be entitled to any share save maintenance allowance. But, yes, these people will at the commencement of the case show a green garden, make their harvest, and then turn aside.”

The writer goes on to say that the new contractors who were not in the estate of the late Rajah have not paid up their share of revenue, although they have collected the full amount from all the season crops, &c., &c., and are now hiding themselves. To remedy this, the Rajah Sheo Raj Singh of Kasheepoor has gone to Bareilly; “and,” adds the writer, “let us see how long it will take to remove this disgrace: the hope is that the Rajah Sahib will soon clear it up.”

The *Sadik-ool Ukbar* of the 3rd of January, after extracts from English papers, &c., without comment, mentions a disturbance that occurred at Bhawulpore (at the residence of the Nawab), between “Captain Poorun Sing, with his Regi-

ment, who desired the murder of the Nawab, and to place one of the Sahibzadas on the throne. The writer goes on to say that the evil designs of these rebels were frustrated by the timely arrival of Captain Minchin, Syud Morad Shah, and the Government troops in Bhawulpore—the rebels being captured and imprisoned,” &c.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been examined in this Report, viz. :—

No.	NAME OF PAPER.	WHERE PUBLISHED.	DATE.		WHEN RECEIVED.	
			1867-68.		1868.	
1	<i>Koh-i-Noor,</i>	... Lahore, ...	Decr.	28th	Jany.	1st
2	<i>Rahnoomai Punjab,</i>	... Sealkote, ...	"	27th	"	2nd
3	<i>Sadik-ool Ukbar,</i>	... Bhawulpore, ...	"	28th	"	2nd
4	<i>Punjabee Ukbar,</i>	... Lahore, ...	"	25th	"	3rd
5	<i>Nujm-ool Ukbar,</i>	... Meerut, ...	"	23rd	"	3rd
6	<i>Mujm-ool Bharain,</i>	... Loodiana, ...	"	29th	"	3rd
7	<i>Sholatore,</i>	... Cawnpore, ...	"	31st	"	3rd
8	<i>Oudh Ukbar,</i>	... Lucknow, ...	"	31st	"	4th
9	<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i>	... Gwalior, ...	"	15th	"	5th
10	<i>Malwa Ukbar,</i>	... Indore, ...	"	25th	"	6th
11	<i>Nasseem Jounpore,</i>	... Jounpore, ...	"	31st	"	7th
12	<i>Tutboodnee Puthur,</i>	... Bareilly, ...	"	31st	"	7th
13	<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i>	... Gwalior, ...	"	22nd	"	8th
14	<i>Rampore Ukbar,</i>	... Rampore, ...	"	27th	"	8th
15	<i>Unjumun Ukbar,</i>	... Lucknow, ...	"	28th	"	8th
16	<i>Zea-ool Ukbar,</i>	... Delhi, ...	Jany.	1st	"	2nd
17	<i>Khair Khwah Punjab,</i>	... Goojranwalla, ...	"	1st	"	3rd
18	<i>Ukmil-ool Ukbar,</i>	... Delhi, ...	"	1st	"	3rd
19	<i>Abhaiyat Hind,</i>	... Agra, ...	"	1st	"	4th
20	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i>	... Meerut, ...	"	3rd	"	5th
21	<i>Oordoo Delhi Gazette,</i>	... Agra, ...	"	4th	"	5th
22	<i>Suhaile Punjab,</i>	... Rawul Pindie, ...	"	1st	"	6th
23	<i>Scientific Society's Journal,</i>	... Allygurh, ...	"	3rd	"	6th
24	<i>Adeeb Hind,</i>	... Delhie, ...	"	3rd	"	6th
25	<i>Moofeed-ool Anam,</i>	... Futtehgurh, ...	"	2nd	"	7th
26	<i>Noor-ool Ubsar,</i>	... Allahabad, ...	"	1st	"	7th
27	<i>Punjabee Ukbar,</i>	... Lahore, ...	"	3rd	"	7th
28	<i>Meerut Gazette,</i>	... Meerut, ...	"	4th	"	7th
29	<i>Rahnoomai Punjab,</i>	... Sealkote, ...	"	3rd	"	8th
30	<i>Julwatore,</i>	... Meerut, ...	"	5th	"	8th
31	<i>Rohilkund Ukbar,</i>	... Moradabad, ...	"	4th	"	9th
32	<i>Sadik-ool Ukbar,</i>	... Bhawulpore, ...	"	2nd	"	9th

The *Ushruf-ool Ukbar* has not been received; the *Zea-ool Ukbar* and *Ukmil-ool Ukbar*, as well as the *Naiya Rajisthan*, have not reached this office with regularity.

(True translation,)

GEORGE WAGENTREIBER,

Government Translator of Selections from Vernacular

DELHI:

The 31st January, 1868. }

Newspapers, Upper India.